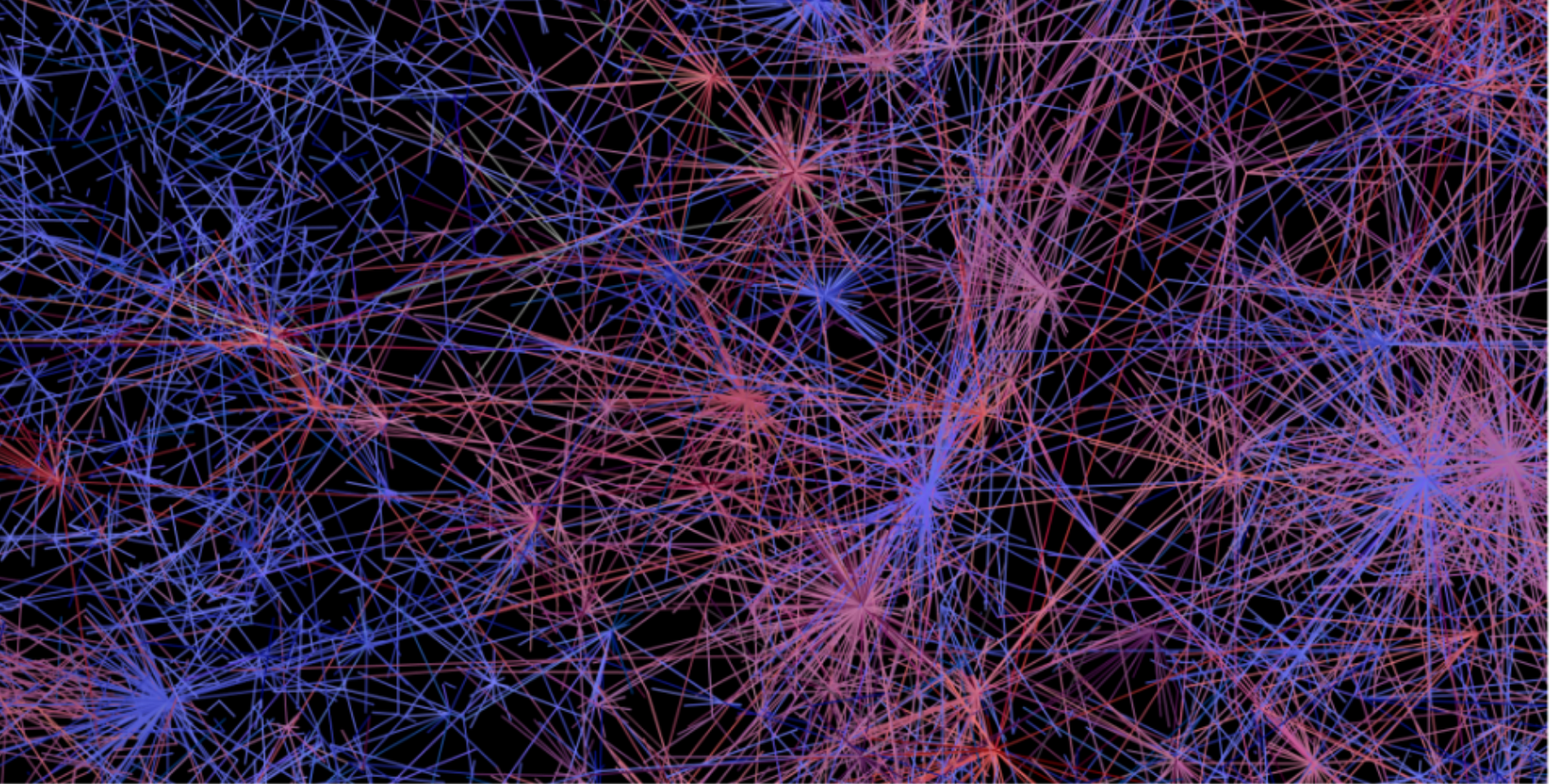


BİLGİSAYAR AĞLARI



NETWORK KATMANI

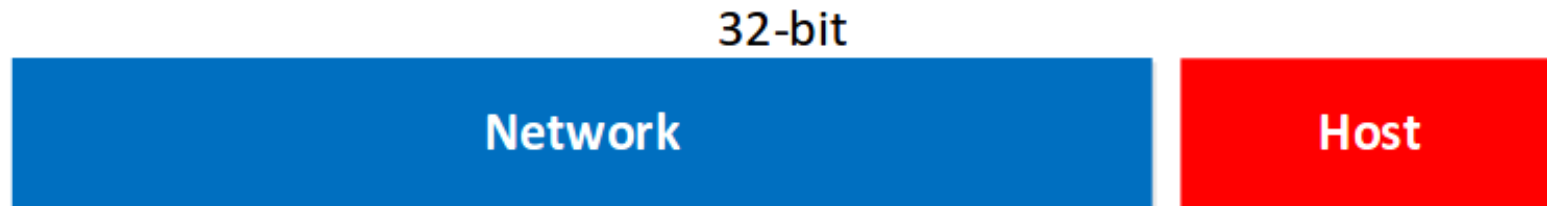
- Bu katman verilerin yönlendirilmesi işlemini yapar
- Veriler hedef'e yönlendirilirken en yakın yollar üzerinden ulaştırılır
- Mantıksal adresleri(IP) fiziksel adreslere(MAC)'e çevirir.

IP (Internet Protocol)

- IP (Internet Protocol) : Gönderilecek olan paketlerin destination ip adresine bakarak nereye gideceklerini tanımlar.
- IP, her paketin adresine bakar. Sonra, bir routing tablosu kullanarak en iyi yolu seçip bir paketin nereye gönderileceğine karar verir.
- Ağ üzerindeki her ağ aygıtını benzersiz şekilde tanımlamak için bir IP adresine ihtiyacımız var. (Ev telefonlarının benzersiz numaraları gibi)

IP (Internet Protocol)

An IP address is 32-bit and consists of 2 parts, the network part and the host part:



The IP address is 32-bit but we write it down in 4 blocks of 8 bits. 8 bits is what we call a "byte". So the IP address will look like this:



The network part will tell us to which "network" the IP address will belong, you can compare this to the city or area code of a phone number. The "host" part uniquely identifies the network device; these are like the last digits of your phone number.

IP (Internet Protocol)

Take a look at this IP address which you might have seen before since it's a common IP address on local area networks:

192.168.1.1

For this IP address the first 3 bytes are the "network" address and the last byte is the "host" address:



IP (Internet Protocol)

- Bir önceki slayt'ı ele aldığımızda ilk 3 byte Network ve son byte'ın Host olarak belirtildi.
- Eğer biz bir aygıt'a IP adresi verecek olursak aynı zamanda aynı aygıt'a bir subnetmask vermek zorundayız.
- Subnetmask ; bir aygıt'a verdiğimiz IP adresinin ne tarafının network ne tarafının host olduğu bilgisidir.
- *IP'nin network kısmı belirli bir yerdeki telefon numaralarının aynı olan kısmı , host ise sondan birkaç hanenin değiştiği kısımdır
- 0212 271 64 88
- 0212 271 64 89

IP (Internet Protocol)

192.168.1.1

What do we know about this IP address? First of all we know it's a 32-bit value, so in binary it will look like this:

1100000010101000000000100000001

Now this is a number that is not very human-friendly so to make our life easier we can at least put this number into "blocks" of 8 bits. 8 bits is also called a byte or an octet.

11000000

10101000

00000001

00000001

Now we can convert each byte into decimal, let's take the first block and convert it from binary to decimal using the following table:

IP (Internet Protocol)

First block:

11000000

Bits	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$128 + 64 = 192$$

Second block:

10101000

Bits	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

$$128 + 32 + 8 = 168$$

IP (Internet Protocol)

Third block:

00000001

Bits	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Only the last bit, so that's 1.

Fourth block:

00000001

Bits	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Same as the third block, the decimal number 1.

IP (Internet Protocol)

- Şuanaka kadar uğraştığımız IP adresinin bir sınıfı(class) vardı.Biz IP adresleriyle uğraşırken bizim için sınıf kavramı gerçekten çok önemlidir.
 - Class A
 - Class B
 - Class C
- Bu sınıfların arasındaki fark her sınıf'ın kendine ait IP aralığının olmasıdır

IP (Internet Protocol)



The first 3 octets which are in blue are the "network" part of this IP address. The red part is for "hosts". So we can use the last octet (octet or byte is the same thing) for our hosts to give them an unique IP address.

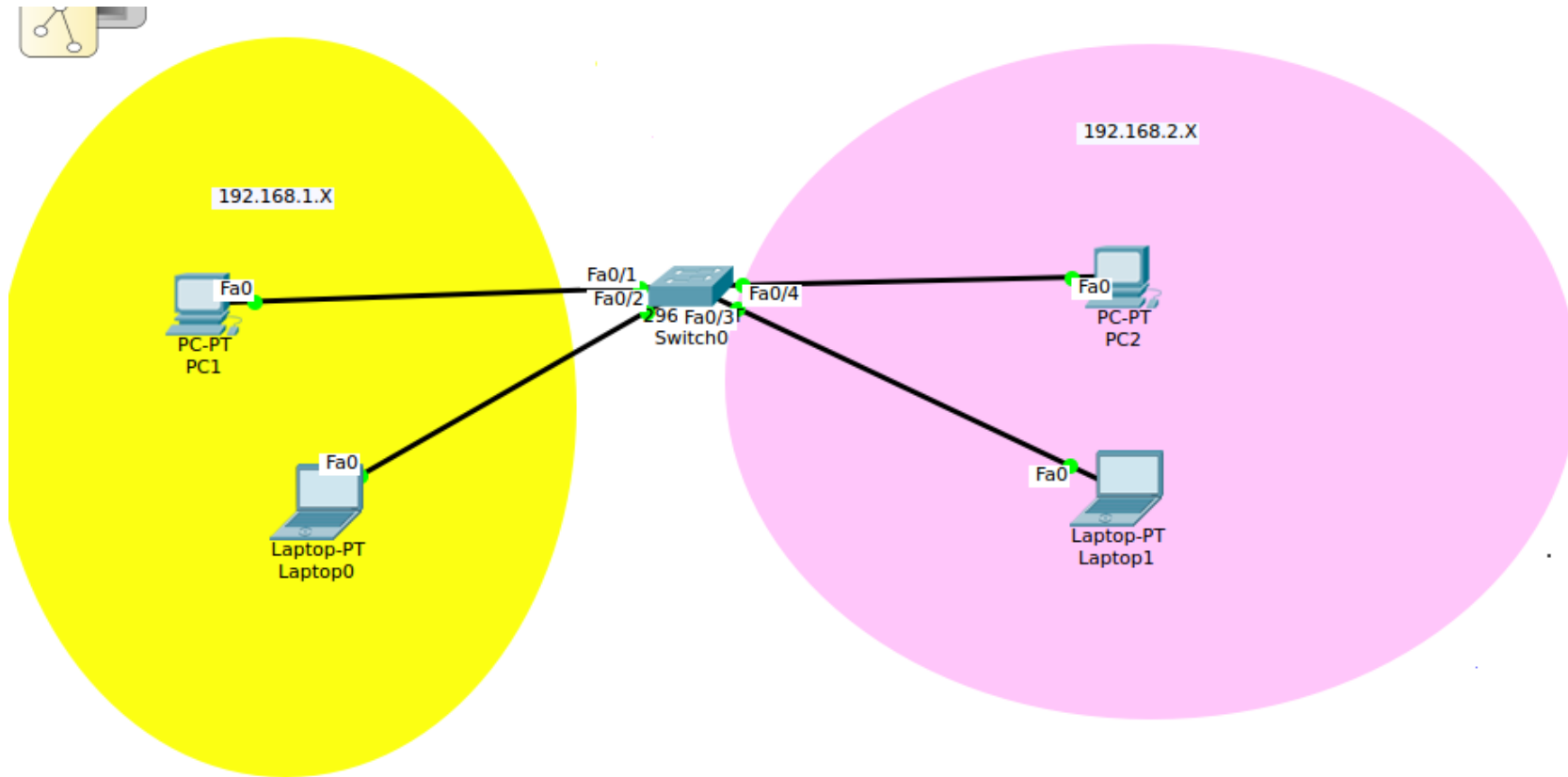
The following computers will be in the same network:

192.168.1.1
192.168.1.2
192.168.1.3

IP (Internet Protocol)

- Soru : Bilgisayarınız ip adresi “192.168.1.2” olsun aynı ağda bulunan “192.168.2.2” ip adresli bir bilgisayar ile iletişime geçmek istediğinizde ne olur ?
- Bilgisayarınız ile hedef bilgisayar farklı ağlarda olsaydı ne olurdu.

IP (Internet Protocol)



IP (Internet Protocol)

Class A

Network

Host

Host

Host

If you use a class A network you can have a LOT of hosts in each network that you create.

Class B

Network

Network

Host

Host

If you use a class B you can build more networks, but fewer hosts per network.

Class C

Network

Network

Network

Host

And with class C you can build a LOT of networks but only with a few hosts in each network.

IP (Internet Protocol)

Class A	<u>0</u> xxxxxxx	Host	Host	Host
Class B	<u>10</u> xxxxxx	Network	Host	Host
Class C	<u>110</u> xxxxx	Network	Network	Host

- Class A: The first bit always has to be 0.
- Class B: The first 2 bits always have to be 10.
- Class C: The first 3 bits always have to be 110.

So if you calculate this from binary to decimal you'll get the following ranges:

- Class A starts at 0.0.0.0
- Class B starts at 128.0.0.0
- Class C starts at 192.0.0.0

IP (Internet Protocol)

- Class A: 0.0.0.0 – 126.255.255.255
- Class B: 128.0.0.0 – 191.255.255.255
- Class C: 192.0.0.0 – 223.255.255.255
- Class D: 224.0.0.0 – 239.255.255.255
- Class E: 240.0.0.0 – 255.255.255.255

IP (Internet Protocol)

- Açık IP Adres : Size Internet Servis Sağlayıcısı (ISP) tarafından verilen dış dünyanda kullandığınız ve bütün internet boyunca essiz olan adreslerdir.
 - Özel IP Adres :Kendi ağınız boyunca kullandığınız essiz adreslerdir.Bu adresleri internette çıktığınızda kullanmayız
-
- Network Adres : Bu, routing'de, paketleri uzak bir ağa göndermek için kullanılan uygulamadır.Bu yüzden herhangi bir ağıta verilemez
 - Broadcast Adres:Ağdaki tüm ağıtlara mesaj göndermek için kullanılır

IP (Internet Protocol)

- IP adresleri dinamik veya statik şekilde ayarlanabilir
- Eğer bağlı olduğunuz ağdaki tüm cihazların IP adreslerini elle vermek isterseniz buna statik ip adresi ataması denir.(Kişisel bilgisayarınız , Router , Modem, bağlı olan diğer aygıtlar)
- Eğer kendi local ağınıza bağlandığınızda IP adresleri , Netmask , Gateway gibi bilgilerinin otomatik bir şekilde olmasını isterseniz buna dinamik ip adresi ataması denir.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

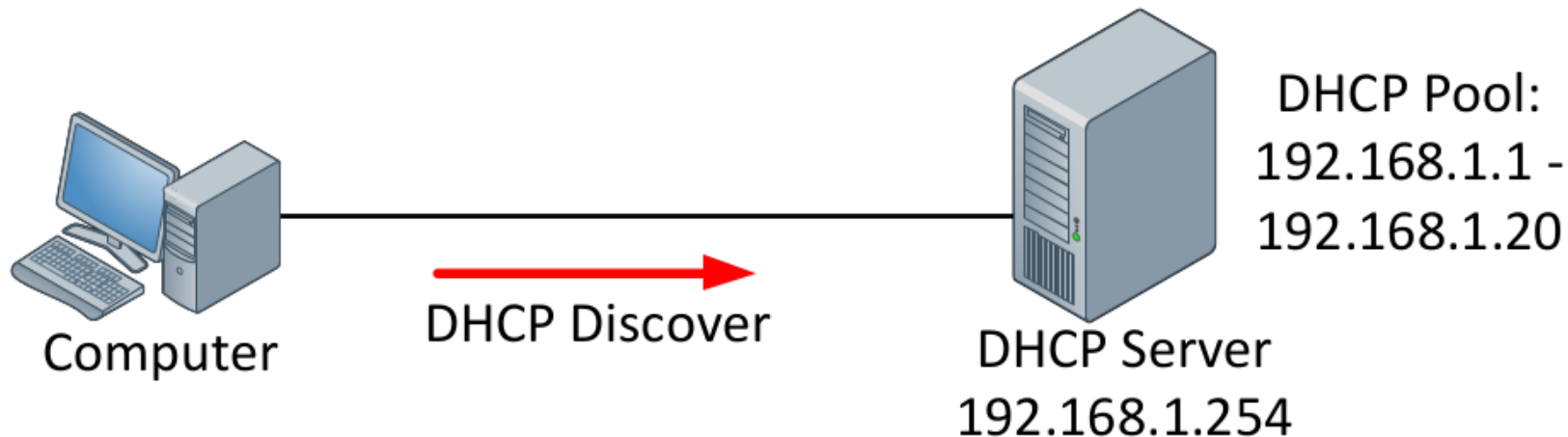
- DHCP içerisinde barındırdığı bir ip havuzundan bağlı olduğu ağdaki cihazlara ip ataması yapan bir sunucudur.
- Cisco router'larda DHCP olarak kullanılabilir. Bunun yanında Microsoft ve Linux serverlarda DHCP olarak kullanılabilir.
-

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



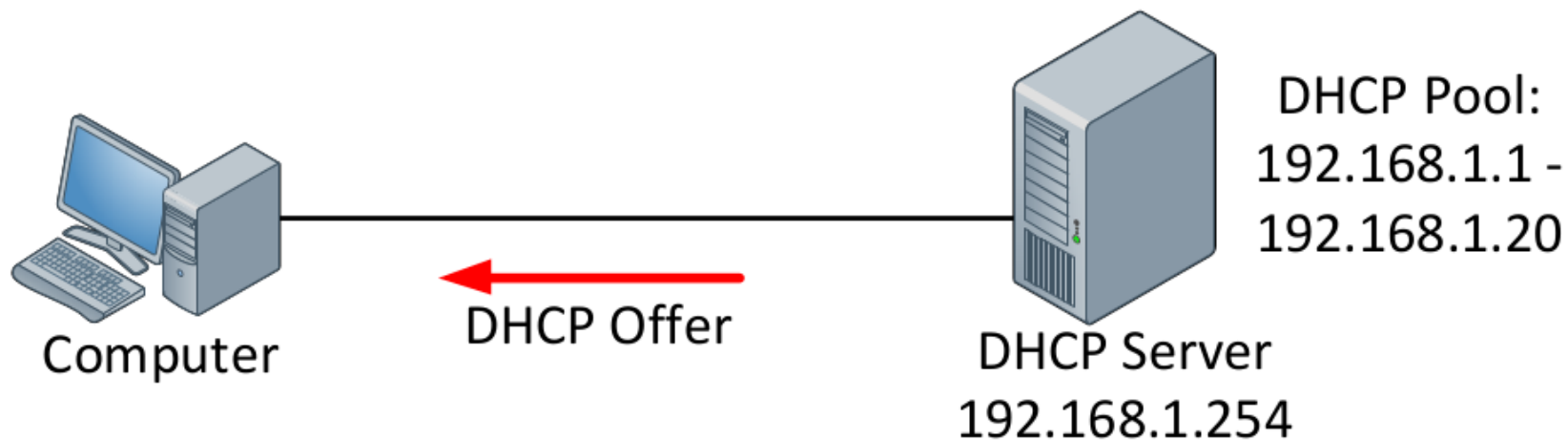
On the left side we see a computer without an IP address, on the right side is a DHCP server with IP address 192.168.1.254. A DHCP pool has been configured with IP address 192.168.1.1 – 192.168.1.20. Once the computer boots it will request an IP address by broadcasting a **DHCP discover** message:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



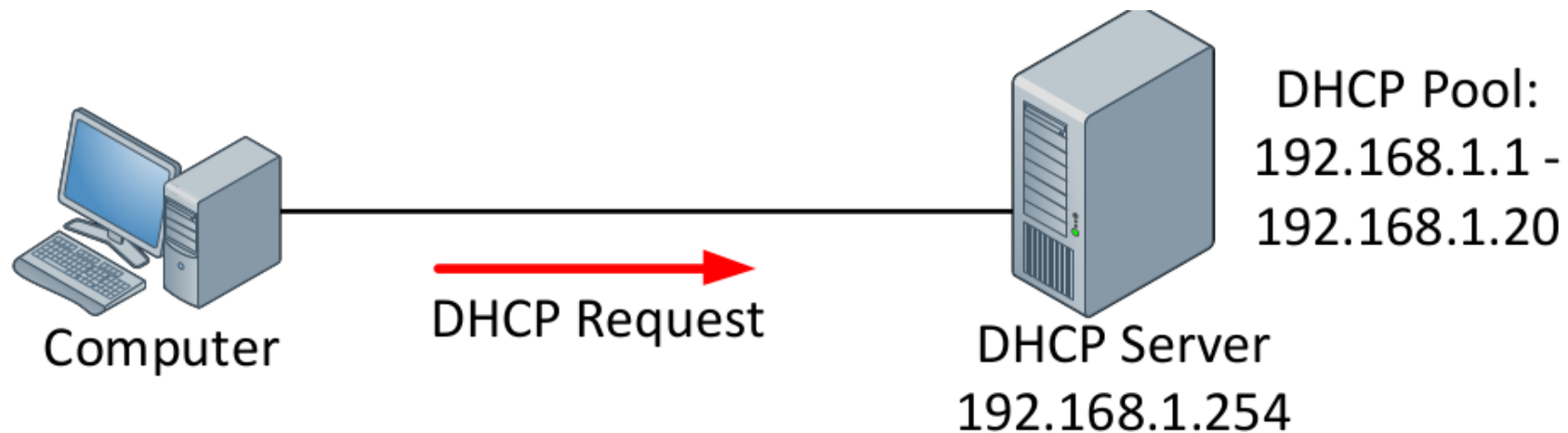
The computer has no IP address so it will broadcast this DHCP discover message. The DHCP server will hear this message and respond as following:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



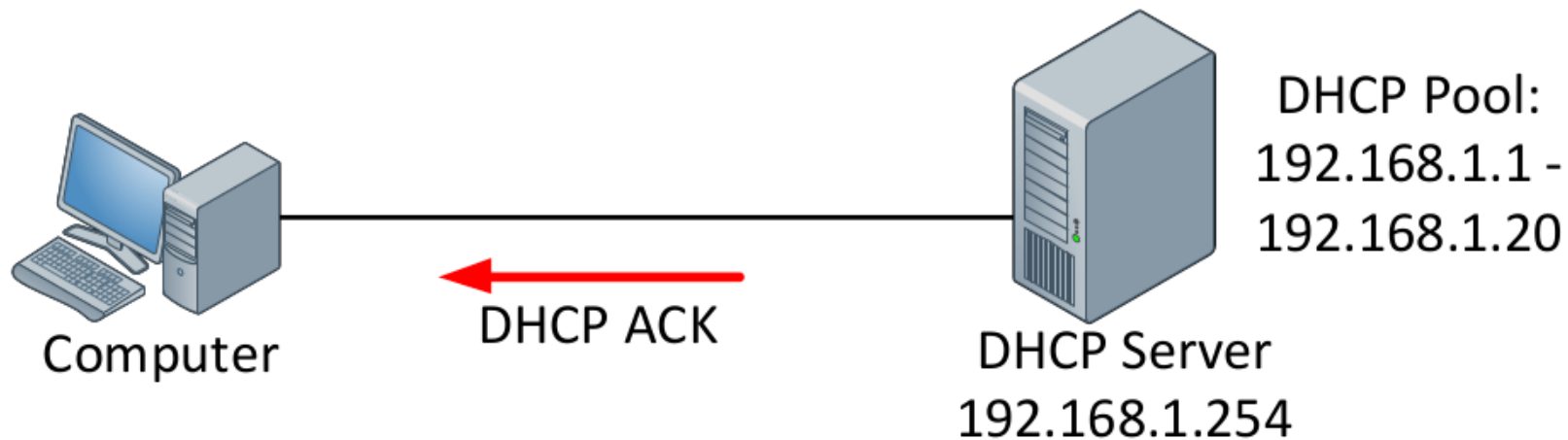
The DHCP server will send a **DHCP offer** message which contains the IP address that the computer can use. Besides giving an IP address we can also supply a **default gateway**, a **DNS server IP address** and some other options. We are not done now...there are two more steps:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



After receiving the DHCP offer our computer will send a **DHCP request** to ask if it's OK to use this information...

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



And the final step in this process will be a **DHCP ACK** from the DHCP server to "acknowledge" the request from the computer.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

R1_to_R2.cap [Wireshark 1.6.7]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: bootp Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
103	433.584154	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x225d
105	435.579178	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x225d
106	435.585370	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x225d
107	435.587536	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x225d

▶ Frame 103: 618 bytes on wire (4944 bits), 618 bytes captured (4944 bits)

▶ Ethernet II, Src: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)

▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: bootpc (68), Dst Port: bootps (67)

▶ Bootstrap Protocol

```
0000  ff ff ff ff ff ff c2 00 13 c8 00 00 08 00 45 00  .....E.
0010  02 5c 00 00 00 00 ff 11 b9 91 00 00 00 00 ff ff  .\.....
0020  ff ff 00 44 00 43 02 48 22 6d 01 01 06 00 00 00  ...D.C.H "m....
0030  22 5d 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  "]".....
```

File: "/Data/GNS3/Capture/R1_to_R... Packets: 110 Displayed: 4 Marked: 0 Ignored: 1 Load time: 0:00.000 Profile: Default

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

R1_to_R2.cap [Wireshark 1.6.7]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: **bootp** Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
103	433.584154	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x225d
105	435.579178	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x225d
106	435.585370	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x225d
107	435.587536	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x225d

► Frame 103: 618 bytes on wire (4944 bits), 618 bytes captured (4944 bits)

▼ Ethernet II, Src: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

- Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
- Source: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00)
- Type: IP (0x0800)

▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)

- Version: 4
- Header length: 20 bytes
- Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
- Total Length: 604
- Identification: 0x0000 (0)
- Flags: 0x00
- Fragment offset: 0
- Time to live: 255
- Protocol: UDP (17)
- Header checksum: 0xb991 [correct]
- Source: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
- Destination: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)

▼ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: bootpc (68), Dst Port: bootps (67)

- Source port: bootpc (68)
- Destination port: bootps (67)
- Length: 584
- Checksum: 0x226d [validation disabled]

► Bootstrap Protocol

0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff c2 00 13 c8 00 00 08 00 45 00E.
0010 02 5c 00 00 00 00 ff 11 b9 91 00 00 00 00 ff ff .\.....
0020 ff ff 00 44 00 43 02 48 22 6d 01 01 06 00 00 00 ...D.C.H "m.....
0030 22 5d 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 "].....

○ Ethernet (eth), 14 bytes Packets: 110 Displayed: 4 Marked: 0 Ignored: 1 Load time: 0:00.000 Profile: Default

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

105	435.579178	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer	- Transaction ID 0x225d
106	435.585370	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Request	- Transaction ID 0x225d
107	435.587536	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK	- Transaction ID 0x225d

▶ Frame 105: 342 bytes on wire (2736 bits), 342 bytes captured (2736 bits)
▶ Ethernet II, Src: c2:01:13:c8:00:00 (c2:01:13:c8:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.254 (192.168.1.254), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: bootps (67), Dst Port: bootpc (68)
▼ Bootstrap Protocol
Message type: Boot Reply (2)
Hardware type: Ethernet
Hardware address length: 6
Hops: 0
Transaction ID: 0x0000225d
Seconds elapsed: 0
▶ Bootp flags: 0x8000 (Broadcast)
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Your (client) IP address: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1)
Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Client MAC address: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00)
Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
Server host name not given
Boot file name not given
Magic cookie: DHCP
▶ Option: (t=53,l=1) DHCP Message Type = DHCP Offer
▶ Option: (t=54,l=4) DHCP Server Identifier = 192.168.1.254
▶ Option: (t=51,l=4) IP Address Lease Time = 1 day
▶ Option: (t=58,l=4) Renewal Time Value = 12 hours
▶ Option: (t=59,l=4) Rebinding Time Value = 21 hours
▶ Option: (t=1,l=4) Subnet Mask = 255.255.255.0
End Option
Padding

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
103	433.584154	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x225d
105	435.579178	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x225d
106	435.585370	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x225d
107	435.587536	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x225d

▶ Frame 106: 618 bytes on wire (4944 bits), 618 bytes captured (4944 bits)
▶ Ethernet II, Src: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: bootpc (68), Dst Port: bootps (67)
▼ Bootstrap Protocol
Message type: Boot Request (1)
Hardware type: Ethernet
Hardware address length: 6
Hops: 0
Transaction ID: 0x0000225d
Seconds elapsed: 0
▶ Bootp flags: 0x8000 (Broadcast)
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Client MAC address: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00)
Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
Server host name not given
Boot file name not given
Magic cookie: DHCP
▶ Option: (t=53,l=1) DHCP Message Type = DHCP Request
▶ Option: (t=57,l=2) Maximum DHCP Message Size = 1152
▶ Option: (t=61,l=27) Client identifier
▶ Option: (t=54,l=4) DHCP Server Identifier = 192.168.1.254
▶ Option: (t=50,l=4) Requested IP Address = 192.168.1.1
▶ Option: (t=51,l=4) IP Address Lease Time = 1 day
▶ Option: (t=12,l=2) Host Name = "R1"
▶ Option: (t=55,l=8) Parameter Request List
End Option
Padding

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
103	433.584154	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x225d
105	435.579178	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x225d
106	435.585370	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	618	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x225d
107	435.587536	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x225d

▶ Frame 107: 342 bytes on wire (2736 bits), 342 bytes captured (2736 bits)
▶ Ethernet II, Src: c2:01:13:c8:00:00 (c2:01:13:c8:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.254 (192.168.1.254), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: bootps (67), Dst Port: bootpc (68)
▼ Bootstrap Protocol
Message type: Boot Reply (2)
Hardware type: Ethernet
Hardware address length: 6
Hops: 0
Transaction ID: 0x0000225d
Seconds elapsed: 0
▶ Bootp flags: 0x8000 (Broadcast)
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Your (client) IP address: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1)
Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Client MAC address: c2:00:13:c8:00:00 (c2:00:13:c8:00:00)
Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
Server host name not given
Boot file name not given
Magic cookie: DHCP
▶ Option: (t=53,l=1) DHCP Message Type = DHCP ACK
▶ Option: (t=54,l=4) DHCP Server Identifier = 192.168.1.254
▶ Option: (t=51,l=4) IP Address Lease Time = 1 day
▶ Option: (t=58,l=4) Renewal Time Value = 12 hours
▶ Option: (t=59,l=4) Rebinding Time Value = 21 hours
▶ Option: (t=12,l=2) Host Name = "R1"
▶ Option: (t=1,l=4) Subnet Mask = 255.255.255.0
End Option
Padding

Subnet'in Temelleri

- KlasA, KlasB ve KlasC ağ adreslerinde kullanılan geçerli host aralığını nasıl tanımlayıp bulacağımızı öğrendik. Fakat anlaşılması gereken nokta şu: Sadece bir network tanımlıyordunuz. Şayet tek network adresi alıp, bundan altı network oluşturmak isterseniz ne olacak? Subnet'leme olarak belirtilen yöntemi uygulamak zorunda kalacaktınız. Çünkü geniş bir network alıp onları küçük network parçalarına bölmenize bu izin verecektir.
 - Düşük network trafiği: Subnet kullanarak oluşabilecek broadcast fırtınasının önüne geçmek
 - Basitleştirilmiş yönetim: Network problemlerini tespit edip ayırmak, daha küçük birbirine bağlı network gruplarında, devasa bir ağdakinden daha kolaydır.

Subnet'in Temelleri

- Subnet adres sisteminin çalışması için ağdaki her makinenin, host adresinin hangi bölümünü, subnet adresi olarak kullanılacağını bilmesi gerekir. Bu, her makineye bir subnet mask'ı atayarak başılır. Tüm ağlar, subnet'lere ihtiyaç duymaz, yani onlar varsayılan subnet mask'ı kullanır.
- CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing): ağa ve kullanıcılara ayrılan bitleri ayırmak için VLSM (Variable Length Subnet Mask), Değişken Uzunlukta Alt Ağ Maskesi, kullanılır. VLSM IP adreslerinin standart alt ağ maskelerini, alt ağlara bölerek daha da verimli kullanılmasına yardımcı olur. Böylelikle herhangi bir sınıfa ait IP adresinden sadece gerekli olan büyüklükte bir ağ elde edilir.

Subnet'in Temelleri

Tablo 3.1: Varsayılan Subnet Mask'ı

Klas	Format	Varsayılan Subnet Mask
A	<i>network.düğüm.düğüm.düğüm</i>	255.0.0.0
B	<i>network.network.düğüm.düğüm</i>	255.255.0.0
C	<i>network.network.network.düğüm</i>	255.255.255.0

255.255.255.0	/24
---------------	-----

255.255.255.128	/25
-----------------	-----

255.255.255.192	/26
-----------------	-----

255.255.255.224	/27
-----------------	-----

255.255.255.240	/28
-----------------	-----

255.255.255.248	/29
-----------------	-----

255.255.255.252	/30
-----------------	-----

Subnet'in Temelleri

- $192.168.1.0/26 \rightarrow 255.255.255.192$
- $192 \rightarrow 1100\ 0000$
- Geçerli subnet sayısı “2” ^”1 miktarı” $2^2 \rightarrow 4$
- Her subnet'teki host sayısı \rightarrow “2” ^”0 miktarı”
 $2^6 \rightarrow 64 - 2 = 62$
- Geçerli Subnetler 0 , 64 , 128 , 196

- Ip adresi : 192.168.1.0 (1 - 254)
- SubMask : 255.255.255.0